

FIND MEN GUILTY OF TAKING BRIBE

Trial of Joseph Cassidy and
Louis T. Walter, Jr.,
At End.

JURY OUT 52 MINUTES

Former Democratic Leader of
Queens County, Last Wit-
ness, Makes General De-
nial of Charges.

New York, Feb. 2.—Joseph Cassidy, until recently the democratic leader of Queens county, and Louis T. Walter, Jr., were found guilty by a jury in the supreme court of taking a bribe for a nomination given William Willett, Jr., former member of Congress, in 1911. The jury was out 52 minutes.

Both Cassidy and Walter heard the verdict and gave their respective statements to the clerk without even a tremor of their voices. Judge Jaycox announced that sentence would be imposed upon the convicted men next Wednesday.

Witt will be called before the bar for sentence to-morrow morning.

Joseph Cassidy's fate was placed in the hands of the jury late to-night. The trial of the former democratic leader of Queens county came to a close to-day in the supreme court in Brooklyn. Counsel for the defense, and Justice Jaycox, then charged the jury regarding both Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr., on trial with the politician as the alleged go-between.

Willet, once a democratic member of Congress, was convicted nine days ago of paying money for his nomination. He was to have been sentenced to-day, but Justice Jaycox consented to wait until after the jury had rendered a verdict in the case of Cassidy and Walter.

Cassidy was the final witness for the defense. He made a general denial of the charge. Walter did not take the stand at all, his counsel insisting that he is entitled to immunity because of his appearance as a witness for the prosecution during Willet's trial. During the present proceedings Willet did not take the stand, as it had been intimated he might do in an endeavor to escape a severe penalty.

Cassidy's counsel, in summing up, asserted his client's innocence, declaring that Cassidy's bank deposits about the time of Willet's nomination, shown by the prosecution to amount to approximately \$1,000, were made up of legitimate campaign contributions and moneys from successful real estate deals.

District Attorney James C. Crosey of Kings county denounced Cassidy to the jury as a seller of a judicial nomination to Willet and emphasized the coincidence of Cassidy's borrowings, Cassidy's deposits and Walter's companionship with one man or the other on certain days about the time of the nomination.

VERMONT NOTES.

State Prison Superintendent W. S. Lovell May Resign.

For some days there has been a rumor that William S. Lovell, superintendent of the State's prison at Windsor, contemplated resigning April 1. Mr. Lovell said Friday that he would make a statement in a few days. It is claimed by those professing to be acquainted with the facts that the retirement of Mr. Lovell is a part of the general plan for reorganizing the affairs of the various public institutions along lines agreeable to Governor Fletcher. Mr. Lovell has been superintendent for six years.

GOVERNOR FLETCHER IN BOSTON.

Governor Allen M. Fletcher of Vermont and Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts were the principal speakers at the dinner of the Vermont association held at the Hotel Somerset at Boston Saturday evening. Previous to the dinner a reception to Governor Fletcher was held. The following officers were elected: President, Elmer E. Slater; vice-president, George W. Bishop; secretary, E. W. DeGosh; treasurer, Roland E. Chafey.

ROCK FRACTURES SKULL.

A fractured skull and injuries to his head were suffered by Louis Alton at Brattleboro when a rock fell from the top of the Vernon street car, knocking him backwards and pinning him down. Fifty-nine stitches were taken in closing the wound in his head. His condition is serious.

O. F. BENSON PRESIDENT.

At the annual meeting of the Valley Fair association held at Brattleboro Friday, O. F. Benson was elected president. A complimentary dinner was served at the Brooks House to about 200 stockholders and members of the advisory board. The association had paid out in premiums and purses in the past 26 years \$125,901.05.

WILL ABANDON TRUCK GARDEN.

The market garden of about 20 acres which has been run for many years in connection with the house of correction at Rutland is to be given up and the prison dairy is to be increased from eight to about 20 cows. The reason for the change is supposed to be due to certain conditions brought about by the appointment of a State purchasing agent.

VERMONT BRITANNICS.

The Rutland's Women's club has raised \$2,500.48 toward their fund for a club house and young men's and young women's gymnasium.

Foster S. Whitaker, aged 75, a veteran of the Civil war, died at his home at Newfane Friday. He served in Company I, 8th regiment, Vermont Volunteers.

The New England Power company's big reservoir at Somerset is rapidly filling. Its capacity being 22,000,000 gallons. By next spring this seven-mile artificial lake will be filled.

G. O. Abbott & Son of Brattleboro have purchased the Granite block property recently destroyed by fire for about \$15,000. They will build the block.

A small deer frightened by a train near the Fillmore & Slide crossing at Bennington Friday morning became entangled in attempting to get over a wire fence and broke its neck.

VERMONT ALUMNI ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

More Than 100 Gather at Del-
monico's for Annual
Banquet.

SCHOLARSHIP PLAN FEASIBLE

Would Aid New York Boys—
President Benton and Tal-
cott Williams Are
Speakers.

New York, Feb. 3.—More than 100 enthusiastic Vermont graduates gathered at Delmonico's to-night at the 22nd annual dinner of the University of Vermont Alumni association. Morton C. Robbins, president of the association, presided in his usual happy style and introduced the speakers amid college songs and cheers which were led respectively by F. B. Wright and T. J. Mulcare. "The pride of all cheer leaders." The sons of old Vermont joined heartily in the sentiment expressed by Toastmaster Robbins when he said, "You share with me the pleasure of doing honor to the University of Vermont, a university great, not because of its number of students, its equipment, or its endowment, but because of what it has done for you and me and what it means to all of us."

He then called upon the scholarship committee to make a report, read by C. E. Lamb of the committee, which consisted of Morton Robbins, Fred B. Wright, H. S. Drury, A. K. Aldinger and Mr. Lamb. The committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to devise ways and means for the establishment of a permanent scholarship fund for deserving New York boys.

The committee reported that such a scholarship was entirely practical and could be established at a maximum expenditure of \$100 a year. \$110 of which was to be given to the successful applicant outright for tuition and the remainder to be loaned to him, and paid back at such time as he was able. The committee also recommended that, in order to insure as wide an interest as possible on the part of the alumni, contributions of only ten dollars be encouraged.

The committee was ordered to report further at the annual meeting.

The speakers of the evening were: President Benton; Talcott Williams, head of the New York School of Journalism; Dr. George B. Lawson, head of Vermont Academy; Dr. Samuel Lloyd, and F. L. Moore, "W. of Waterbury, N. Y. The Hon. Frank L. Greene who was to have spoken, was detained in Washington on business. He was detained in Washington on business. He was detained in Washington on business.

THE COLLEGE'S MISSION.

Dr. Benton spoke of the mission of the college as its opportunity to grow in men—men in mentality, scholarship, and attainment. He compared the ideal college graduate to a building and declared that he should rise at least seven stories above the foundation, that he be denominated as faith. For the other stories he named virtue, knowledge, moderation, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and love, the incarnation of the golden rule.

Talcott Williams spoke of the increasing importance of the college man and the greater proportion of college men in business. He said that the greatest need of the college was rearrangement of the college course to make it of greater benefit to the graduate in his life work.

Among those present were: President Guy Potter Benton, Talcott Williams, Morton C. Robbins, John J. Allen, Darwin P. Kingsley, George W. Alger, Jerome E. Pratt, Dr. George B. Lawson, Dr. E. C. Bacon, Dr. J. W. Avery, Dr. W. E. Oakes, F. B. Wright, F. H. Pearce, H. S. Percival, G. F. Reed, F. F. Lincoln, C. W. Buckham, Dr. E. M. Alger, E. H. Adams, A. B. Gilbert, C. S. Grow, F. L. Moore, E. D. Williams, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Dr. J. J. Macphie, Dr. Percy Morgan, Dr. J. E. Lumbard, Dr. C. A. Frelligh, Dr. W. N. Ferrin, R. M. Catlin, Greenville Howard, Prof. J. R. Wheeler, L. E. Whitlock, the Rev. P. F. Scott, W. A. Mitchell, W. C. Ayer, W. E. Weston, E. J. Armstrong, G. E. Watson, A. C. Flinders, C. E. Lamb, P. J. Ross, A. R. Wheeler, Dr. T. H. Wheatley, A. F. Chapin, W. P. Kingsley, A. N. Lockwood, T. J. Mulcare, W. W. Hayes, P. W. Waterman, L. S. Carpenter, H. M. Robinson, H. C. Clement, W. J. Dodge, J. C. Kiley, A. H. Valliquette, W. H. Washburn, H. E. Wood, H. P. Gullick, Dr. H. V. Hubbard, Dr. W. W. Edcott, Dr. C. N. Haskell, J. E. Seaver, L. E. Whitcomb, E. B. Allen, J. L. Davis, R. Farrington, S. F. Weston, W. B. Leavens, H. B. Ostley, W. T. Whelan, E. E. Miller, J. W. Tobey, J. C. Torrey, A. D. Welch, Dr. J. M. Wheeler, Dr. H. B. McIntyre, T. R. Powell, Dr. A. T. Hutchinson, Irving L. Rich and Undergraduates Barton and Howe.

NOT EASY FOR MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK TO GET A DIVORCE

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the grand opera singer, will have to fight to obtain a divorce from her husband, William Rapp of this city and New York. It was made known here to-day by Rapp's counsel, Lee J. Frank.

The suit was filed here several months ago, the singer alleging desertion.

"Mr. Rapp will not allow the suit to go by default," Frank said. "When the time comes he will appear and tell a surprising story."

Mme. Schumann-Heink's allegations that Rapp deserted her two years ago will be challenged, according to Frank.

The singer and Rapp, a lawyer and son of the late publisher of the Chicago Staats-Zeitung, were married nine years ago. Mme. Schumann-Heink had eight children by two former marriages.

Colds, constipation and headache are three common afflictions and relieving the constipation helps the cold and stops the headache. Use Foley Cathartic Tablets because they are very prompt and thoroughly cleansing, with absolutely no unpleasant effects. A whole bottle full for 25 cents. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

Yesterday's Dollar at Work

Doesn't that sound industrious, and comfortable and generally healthy?

Is your dollar at work earning you 4% in our savings department? Or is it at play in some one's else till, causing you trouble.

You may take us literally when you read this invitation to open a savings account here, and now with that one dollar. Our experience has taught us that 9 out of 10 people will ultimately see the personal advantage to be gained by sending other dollars, as soon as possible, to help the first one raise more gold dust.

The kind of gold dust we specialize in is interest at 4%, compounded semi-annually.

Chittenden County Trust Company

PLUCKY CONGRESSMAN LOSING CANCER FIGHT



Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2.—Congressman

Robert G. Bremner of New Jersey, who had the entire supply of radium possessed by Dr. Howard A. Kelley and valued at \$100,000 placed in a cancer last December, is dying. It was announced to-night that complications had arisen and death was a matter of only a few days, perhaps hours; that only the indomitable will of the congressman was keeping him alive.

About four years ago he began to feel the pain of the cancer, but thought it rheumatism. In a few months he learned its deadly nature. Physicians in this country and of Europe tried in vain to cure him.

Mr. Bremner's election to Congress was accomplished while he lay in bed ill. He did not make a speech. The election is said to have been a tribute to his pluck.

Mr. Bremner is a native of Kells, California, Scotland, whence the family emigrated to Canada when he was a youth. His mother, Mrs. Alexander Bremner, is living in Camilla, Canada.

WOMEN'S TALE OF WOE MELTS WILSON'S HEART

"Presidents Are Human," He Tells the Suffrage
Delegation, But He Cannot Declare His
Attitude at Present.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Women who told daily in the mills and mines and in the sweatshops and factories of the nation pleaded with President Wilson to-day for his assistance to the cause of woman suffrage. The President regretfully told them, as he did a delegation last December, that he could not urge anything on Congress which had not received the organic consideration of the Democratic party.

To-day's demonstration, not the brass band, the street procession, the colored pennants and battle flags of the cause, but the tale of hardship, of the struggle to live on low wages, of the hardships for those who slaved at their work, and the heart-breaking tragedies of poverty-afflicted the President deeply.

As the delegation left the executive offices, discouraged and disappointed, because they had obtained no positive aid, they did not know that the President himself was deeply depressed, perhaps even more than they, as he went to luncheon with his family. He told his friends afterward that he wished he could help, but saw no way to do it. There is every reason to believe, however, that the day gave added stimulus to the President's desire for early legislation on social justice and industrial reform mentioned in his first annual message.

PRESIDENT HEARS FIVE.

Five hundred women—old and young—most of them plainly dressed, but earnest and determined, went to the White House, but only a committee of 25 with five speakers gained audience with the President, the others waiting until the argument had ceased and Mr. Wilson asked to shake hands with all.

In voices often choked with emotion, the five speakers recited a tale of modern industry, where they said, knew no chivalry, where old and young women worked side by side with men for inadequate wages and under conditions that undermined health. Representatives of the weavers, the laundresses, the cap makers, the hat makers, garment workers and other trades in an eastern State addressed the President.

Mrs. Glenwood Evans of Boston, one of the leaders of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, introduced them in turn and each presented a plea from her own viewpoint. "I don't have to make a speech to you," said Miss Rose Winslow, of the weavers, national committee.

Bremner's bravery under great suffering, his cheerful smile while pain forced him to bend his head and shoulder, his insistence upon attending to his congressional duties when other men would have given up, and the heroic efforts that eminent surgeons are making to stop the inroads of cancer with the use of \$100,000 worth of radium, have focussed attention upon the brave Scotchman undergoing the treatment in Baltimore.

Bremner is a Spanish-American war veteran, an old newspaper reporter, and now editor and publisher of the Pasadena Daily Herald. He is 39 years old and never ran for office until the democrats of his district gave him a practically unanimous nomination. President Wilson thinks a great deal of him, visited him at his Washington hotel and after Bremner went to the Johns Hopkins hospital Secretary Tumulty motorized over the forty-mile stretch from the White House to see him. His case has started a widespread movement for conservation of radium resources.

Mr. Bremner's election to Congress was accomplished while he lay in bed ill. He did not make a speech. The election is said to have been a tribute to his pluck.

Mr. Bremner is a native of Kells, California, Scotland, whence the family emigrated to Canada when he was a youth. His mother, Mrs. Alexander Bremner, is living in Camilla, Canada.

WOMEN'S TALE OF WOE MELTS WILSON'S HEART

"Presidents Are Human," He Tells the Suffrage
Delegation, But He Cannot Declare His
Attitude at Present.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Women who told daily in the mills and mines and in the sweatshops and factories of the nation pleaded with President Wilson to-day for his assistance to the cause of woman suffrage. The President regretfully told them, as he did a delegation last December, that he could not urge anything on Congress which had not received the organic consideration of the Democratic party.

To-day's demonstration, not the brass band, the street procession, the colored pennants and battle flags of the cause, but the tale of hardship, of the struggle to live on low wages, of the hardships for those who slaved at their work, and the heart-breaking tragedies of poverty-afflicted the President deeply.

As the delegation left the executive offices, discouraged and disappointed, because they had obtained no positive aid, they did not know that the President himself was deeply depressed, perhaps even more than they, as he went to luncheon with his family. He told his friends afterward that he wished he could help, but saw no way to do it. There is every reason to believe, however, that the day gave added stimulus to the President's desire for early legislation on social justice and industrial reform mentioned in his first annual message.

PRESIDENT HEARS FIVE.

Five hundred women—old and young—most of them plainly dressed, but earnest and determined, went to the White House, but only a committee of 25 with five speakers gained audience with the President, the others waiting until the argument had ceased and Mr. Wilson asked to shake hands with all.

In voices often choked with emotion, the five speakers recited a tale of modern industry, where they said, knew no chivalry, where old and young women worked side by side with men for inadequate wages and under conditions that undermined health. Representatives of the weavers, the laundresses, the cap makers, the hat makers, garment workers and other trades in an eastern State addressed the President.

Mrs. Glenwood Evans of Boston, one of the leaders of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, introduced them in turn and each presented a plea from her own viewpoint. "I don't have to make a speech to you," said Miss Rose Winslow, of the weavers, national committee.

DECLARE EXPERTS JUGGLED FIGURES

Congressmen Assert American
Navy Was Made to Appear
Inferior to Germany's.

SHOW AS THIRD RATE POWER

Say 1913 Year Book Gives Kai-
ser 13 Dreadnoughts, U. S.

7, but 9 Each Is Right
Number.

Washington, Feb. 2.—That experts of the navy department juggled the statistics in the navy year book for 1913, to make the American navy appear inferior to the German navy and thereby set the United States down from second to third place as a naval power, was charged to-day by Representatives Whitcomb of Massachusetts and Hensley of Missouri, members of the House naval affairs committee.

With Secretary Daniels before the committee to explain the naval program for the coming year, the two congressmen who are strongly opposed to a "big navy" questioned him at length on what they declared were omissions and faulty comparisons in the year book. The secretary explained that he was not an expert in comparing navies, and said he had relied on what experts in the navy had advised him about the facts.

In their questioning, the congressmen brought out that three American battleships, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, which are of the same tonnage and of heavier armament than ten listed German battleships, are left out of the United States list altogether; and that the year book, instead of giving the United States 26 battleships built and building, compared with Germany's 29, should have credited the United States with 29 battleships of heavier total tonnage and armament than Germany. They also developed that the navy statisticians have this year for the first time taken out of the dreadnought class the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, which have dreadnought armament, and have put into the German dreadnought class four ships of 11-inch gun armament. The year book's comparison gives Germany 12 dreadnoughts and the United States 7, while the congressmen insisted that the correct figures should give Germany and the United States nine dreadnoughts each.

Detailed results of their investigation of the two books' comparisons were announced by Representatives Whitcomb and Hensley in the following statement:

THREE BATTLESHIPS OMITTED.

"It was developed that the United States appeared to have three less battleships than Germany because three of the American battleships were omitted from our list, namely, the Oregon, Massachusetts and the Indiana. The reason suggested by the secretary of the navy for the omission of these three battleships was that they were old and obsolete, but it appears that in the German list is included ten battleships, to wit, Kaiser Friedrich III., Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kaiser Karl Der Grosse, Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Kaiser Barbarossa, Wittelsbach, Zeppelin, Wettin, Mecklenburg, Schwaben, each of which has a tonnage of 10,974, built at the same time as the omitted American battleships and each having a main armament of 9.4-inch guns, while the three omitted American battleships have a main armament of four 12-inch guns and a tonnage of 10,288 tons each.

"A high English authority was presented to the secretary of the navy, showing the inferiority of these ten German battleships with their 9.4-inch guns to battleships armed with 12-inch or 13.5-inch guns.

"It was further developed that according to this comparison in the navy year book, the tonnage of the German battleships was from 10,974, which was the smallest, to 12,991, which was the largest of 29 German battleships, and that of 27 American battleships the smallest was 11,245 and the largest was 15,000 tons. The secretary admitted that, so far as the tonnage of the battleships was concerned, the American navy was greater than that of the Germans, as well as an excess of seven battleships in favor of the American navy.

POWERS OF GUNS GREATER.

"In regard to the armament of the German 29 battleships, it was developed that ten of them were supplied each with four guns, 9.4-inches in calibre and the other ten each with four guns, 11 inches in calibre, while all of the 27 American battleships are each armed with four 12-inch or 13.5-inch guns, showing the great superiority of the American battleships in point of the power of guns.

"Comparing the dreadnoughts of the German with those of the American navy, it appeared, according to the year book, that the German navy has 13 and the American has only 7. This result is brought about by including in the list of German dreadnoughts four ships which are armed with 11-inch guns, while all of the dreadnoughts in the American navy are armed with 12 or 14-inch guns. "The result was further brought about in the year book by taking out of the dreadnought class the Michigan and the South Carolina, each of which has a tonnage of 10,600 tons and each of which is armed with eight 12-inch guns. If the Michigan and the South Carolina had been put in the list where they belong, and where they were placed in the 1912 year book, the result would have been that the four German ships which have only 11-inch guns were taken out of the dreadnought type and put into the battleship class, where they belong; then the dreadnoughts in both of the navies would be the same in number.

"In regard to the tonnage of the dreadnoughts of the two navies, it was developed that the tonnage in the German dreadnought was 22,345 tons and the largest 24,300, while in the American navy the lowest tonnage is 15,000 and the highest is 27,000 tons.

U. S. SHIPS SUPERIOR IN GUNS.

"Comparing the dreadnoughts of the German navy with those of the American navy, in point of guns, it was developed that four of the German dreadnoughts each has an armament

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1847

Total Assets \$15,970,382.81

Surplus held as a guarantee fund more than \$1,000,000.

4% Interest All Taxes in Vermont Paid by the Bank 4% Interest

Money deposited on or before the fifth of any month will draw interest from the first day of the month. Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

C. P. Smith, President
Henry Greene, Vice-President
F. W. Perry, 2nd Vice-President
F. W. Ward, Treasurer
E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer

The management of this bank is pleased to announce that an extra dividend has been declared on savings accounts and was credited to depositors on February 1st, 1914.

This is in addition to the regular interest at the guaranteed rate of four per cent, and makes the rate per annum for the first interest period.

Four and One-Quarter per Cent.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

The Burlington Trust Co., Burlington - - - - Vermont ANNOUNCEMENT:

The management of this bank is pleased to announce that an extra dividend has been declared on savings accounts and was credited to depositors on February 1st, 1914.

This is in addition to the regular interest at the guaranteed rate of four per cent, and makes the rate per annum for the first interest period.

Four and One-Quarter per Cent.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw interest from the first.

Deposits made on or before February 10th, draw